

## University of Groningen

### Nexus in the rural system

Das, Karabee

DOI:  
[10.33612/diss.119869603](https://doi.org/10.33612/diss.119869603)

**IMPORTANT NOTE:** You are advised to consult the publisher's version (publisher's PDF) if you wish to cite from it. Please check the document version below.

*Document Version*  
Publisher's PDF, also known as Version of record

*Publication date:*  
2020

[Link to publication in University of Groningen/UMCG research database](#)

*Citation for published version (APA):*  
Das, K. (2020). *Nexus in the rural system: understanding the synergies and trade-offs among water, energy, food, land and labour*. [Thesis fully internal (DIV), University of Groningen]. University of Groningen. <https://doi.org/10.33612/diss.119869603>

#### Copyright

Other than for strictly personal use, it is not permitted to download or to forward/distribute the text or part of it without the consent of the author(s) and/or copyright holder(s), unless the work is under an open content license (like Creative Commons).

The publication may also be distributed here under the terms of Article 25fa of the Dutch Copyright Act, indicated by the "Taverne" license. More information can be found on the University of Groningen website: <https://www.rug.nl/library/open-access/self-archiving-pure/taverne-amendment>.

#### Take-down policy

If you believe that this document breaches copyright please contact us providing details, and we will remove access to the work immediately and investigate your claim.

Downloaded from the University of Groningen/UMCG research database (Pure): <http://www.rug.nl/research/portal>. For technical reasons the number of authors shown on this cover page is limited to 10 maximum.

## Propositions

Belonging to the PhD thesis: ***Nexus in the rural system:  
Understanding the synergies and trade-offs among water, energy,  
food, land and labour***

Karabee Das  
1 May 2020

1. In rural areas of developing countries the human energy should be a part of an energy analysis (Chapter 5).
2. The off-grid cooking energy system in rural areas makes rural women's life easier, as they get the independence to select their own source of cooking fuel (Chapter 4).
3. Fossil fuels are far better option than solid fuels for rural people from environment perspective (Chapter 2 and 3).
4. The increasing demand for food is amplifying the forest destruction (Chapter 2).
5. The word "sustainable" related to any solid cooking fuel is a myth.
6. The failure of improved cookstove (ICS) implementation in rural areas is due to the fact that impact on women's time and labour is not taken into account (Chapter 5).
7. In developing countries, cooking energy related schemes should be gender sensitized.
8. Studies on global food supply and security should include cooking fuels (Chapter 2 and 3).
9. Theoretically the bioenergy potential exists, but in practice the availability is limited.